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## New Pork Daily Tribana

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 4.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Two life-boats of the overdue steamer hanty brothers. \_\_\_\_ Three dynamicurs were arraigned in Birmingham and remanded for a week. A revolutionary uprising in Malaga is reported. Baron Raglan is dead.

Congress.-The Senate was not in se terday. - The entire session of the House was devoted to the consideration of the bill amending They are after the public's money, and they are the Chinese Immigration act, which, after debate, was passed.

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DOMESTIC.-The forest fires continued their ravages in New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. Several villages were destroyed and many families rendered homeless and destitute. Fears were felt in Buffalo of a riot among the longshoremen. - A representative of the Canadian Mohawks was sent to press a claim of the tribe against the State of New-York, ---- It was found that many vessels had been damaged by the gale on the lakes.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Fitzgerald won the walking match yesterday, making 610 miles; Rowell made 602 miles; both beat the best record. = Captain Williams and two police surgeons testified before the Roosevelt Committee. === Referee Wickes decided that Sivillar Downing was not the mother of the disputed child. === The New-York baseball nine won an easy victory over the Detroit nine. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.86 cents. = Stocks were active and fluctuating within moderate limits and closed weak close to the lowest figures of the

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate warmer, clear or fair weather, Temperature yesterday: Highest, 68°; lowest, 54°; aver

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The American Lacrosse Team sailed for Engtand yesterday under favorable auspices. They do not go as professional players, intent on money-making; but as a company of young college men, who play lacrosse as a pastime. They carry with them the best wishes of the public. In their friendly contests on the other side they will no doubt acquit themselves with credit.

The evidence taken by the Roosevelt Committee yesterday only confirms the opinion that the Police Department would be improved by the application to it of Civil Service rules. The Assembly will do a wise thing to agree at once with the Senate on this question. Fortunately, there is little prospect that any prominent Republican member will offer opposition to the Civil Service bill as it passed the Senate.

Should the report of the loss of the State of Florida be confirmed, it will make the third less mystery to him. Glance then at Hazael, ocean steamer wrecked this year. The City of | who made 600 miles in six days. Face, figure Columbus carried down 100 persons on January 18, and the Daniel Steinmann, on April 3, added | African ape, and his idiotic babble an echo of 115 more to the fatal list. The meagre information in regard to the loss of the State of Florida furnishes no reason to believe that it was caused by an explosion of dynamite, as reported probable by the manager of the line in Glasgow. It seems strange that the City of racing there is at least beauty of form and Rome should have withheld for a week the in- grace of motion; in yachting, there is a fine formation which she is said to have received by and noble exhibaration; in athletic sports there signal from a sailing vessel, to the effect that it is an admirable symmetry of development had aboard the shipwrecked crew of a steamer.

hope that the loss of life may not have been serious.

The healthy condition of the city real estate market is shown by the statistical record of the first four months of this year, as compared with the corresponding period in 1883. The total of the conveyances made this year amounted to about \$13,000,000 more, and the mortgages recorded amounted to nearly a million dollars less, than in the same time last year. Other comparisons are not less satisfactory. There is more building going on at the present time than in 1883; and the record of families moving during April showed more coming into the city than going out. The only thing real estate owners have to trouble them this year is the increase in the tax rate, due to an inefficient city government.

The complications of the English Government on the Egyptian question are growing more serious. The proposal for a conference of the Powers to authorize a fresh Egyptian loan does not meet with the unqualified approval of France. Hence it appears probable that England will have to abandon the conference. To add to the troubles of the Ministry, a painful impression has been created in England by the disclosure of the fact that the advice of Sir Evelyn Baring, as well as that of the military authorities, has been disregarded. Heretofore it was supposed that the strange course of the Ministry, in refusing to send aid to General Gordon in answer to his urgent request, was due to Sir Evelyn Baring's opposition. Now that it is shown that the Government has refused to heed the counsel of all those persons having special knowledge of the situation, it is no wonder that the indignation of the country grows deeper.

The Excise Commissioners report that they are doing a rushing business at the present time; and, of course, they are unusually careful to see that disreputable places are not licensed. Probably they do not give out this news to influence the Board of Estimate, before which they are now seeking an increased appropriation for inspectors. This is their busy time of the year, according to their own report. But according to the records of their department they employ more inspectors in the autumn months, when there is election work to be done, than in any other season of the year. The two things do not speak well for the Excise Board. However, the city has seen a much worse set of Commissioners than those now in office. If the Legislature would pass the High-License bill, as it should do, the rush at the Excise office would not be so great; and if the Police Department then did its duty the city would be greatly benefited.

SIX DAYS ON THE TRACK.

The pestilence of walking matches is nov raging with renewed fury. During the last two years these affairs had fallen into so serious discredit that there was little or no profit in them, and the wretched creatures who depended on them for a livelihood were forced in many cases to turn to more decent means of subsistence. But the big scores, the changing fortunes, the uncertainty as to results, and above all, the keen rivalry between the partisans of the English and Irish champions in the match just closed, have put new life into the old evil.

The contest was a marvellous test of the limits of human endurance, it is true. That is if the scores can be credited. But the scoring arrangements were not in hands that had never been soiled, and there were many things that gave reason for suspicion. It must not be forgotten that these so-called contests are always in the hands of professional law-breakerskeepers of faro-banks and makers of racing books. Every one of the tread-mill gang that State of Florida were picked up by the steamer tramped around the Garden during the last six never been projected, and the omission is Devon. — An ex-Feuian in Ireland confessed days has a "backer," and as a rule these backrnation of perjury in the trial of the Delashould be a suit of the variegated pattern in favor in certain stone quarries which are maintained at the public expense. The gamblers who control the walkers and get up the matches do not arrange these affairs for recreation. not dainty about the means they use for filling their pockets. The careful student of the betting on this match and of the shifting fortunes of the contestants will be forced to the conclusion that the gamblers profited largely while the watchful observer of the strife be tween Rowell and Fitzgerald must have thought that it was something besides a mysterious law of nature which made the issue between them so close and so doubtful just at the times when the greatest crowds could be drawn, and the largest number of simpletons could be fleeced.

If Fitzgerald actually covered 610 miles in 141 hours, as the official score reports, Long Island City may be pardoned for folding him to How can it be otherwise considering the reher ample bosom with maternal pride. But it will require much more than the present evidence to convince any but the credulous that he went around the furlong track 4,880 times. The best previous performance, that of Hazael, falls ten miles short of this, and Fitzgerald surpassed his own highest record by 28 miles. It was a match of prodigious scores, Rowell, the second man, beating Hazael's record by two miles, and no less than seven competitors reaching 525 miles, while the third man, Panchot, touched 566. When these walking-matches were first set on foot, 400 miles in six days was thought noteworthy, and 450 miles the possible limit of human achievement. Now no one but a Bridgeport buffoon or an idiotic Indian from Dakota ventures in unless he can roll up

at least 500 miles. But even if these mythical scores were genuine, would there be any real glory or honor in piling them up? The most important requisite for success in these affairs is the ability to go without sleep. These men could get only a few hours of fitful, feverish slumber in their six days of torment. In China one of the most exquisite tortures formerly practised on condemned criminals was to deprive them of sleep until death ended their sufferings. It may easily be understood then that the 141 hours were not hours of ease for the walkers. In their struggles for the gate-money they underwent agony such as the Inquisition rarely witnessed. Only the dull, brutish temperament could stand such a strain. Look at the winner, Fitzgerald. Nature plainly fitted him for walking-matches and for the Long Island City Board of Aldermen. There is not the least trace of sensibility or intelligence on his stolid face. The multiplication table must be a hopeand movements all like those of a gigantic an earlier age before evolution had done its work! And the rest of the six days walkers are of a class little higher.

What is there manly or honorable or gratify ing about such "sport" as this? In horse even in prize-fighting there is a display of mar-The fact that in the international code of sig- vellous physical force and agility. But what

nals "crew" includes passengers offers the touch of beauty, grace, aspiration, symmetry or power is there about the ghastly faces and the shaken, distorted figures of a six-days walk? As the misshapen, bent and twisted wrecks of humanity go stumbling and staggering around the track on the last of the six days, how can any spectator feel a thrill of admiration, or even a throb of sympathy? If it is a pleasure for any people to look upon such a spectacle as this, it must be one of those pleasures which are to be taken sadly.

REFORM IN CHICAGO. There are indications of popular impatience with the maintenance of abuses in local administration at Chicago. The Cincinnati outbreak stimulated this feeling, and since then it has found energetic expression in mass meetings, lectures and other forms of discussion and ventilation. At a recent mass meeting General I. N. Stiles charged that the grand juries were systematically packed, and that evildoers with money or influence escaped punishment. The most notorious offenders, he said, got off scot free. He also alleged that the Common Council was corrupt, that the criminal laws were not enforced, and that "if such a condition of affairs was to continue it would not need great provocation to produce such excitement that it would end in mob violence, as it did in Cin-"cinnati." He, however counselled patience and attention to local politics, and particularly independent action in regard to the choice of municipal officers. A somewhat sensational lecture on "The Signs of the Times" was on the same evening delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hatfield, who denounced the criminal code as vicious, and also arraigned public sentiment, which he said had become indifferent to crime and outrage. The failure to punish murder, he declared, had so encouraged lawlessness that now there were on an average two murders every month. He, however, appears rather to have approved of popular uprisings, or at least he does not seem to have proposed constitutional remedies.

Now these symptoms of restlessness and dissatisfaction are not simply the reflection of the Cincinnati excitement. They indicate the existence at Chicago of the same incentives to violence which were present in the Ohio community. Nor can there be any doubt that the great progressive Western city has for a long time been dominated by mischievous and sinister elements, as unhappily all large cities in these times are liable to be. But the popular toleration of abuses has limits, and too often those whose apathy is really most to blame for abuses persuade themselves that they are justified in alternating this calpable indifference with as culpable a violence.

It is to be hoped that the people of Chicago will realize their own responsibility for the evils of which they complain, and that they will resolve to reform their government quietly and peaceably by the lawful exercise of the power they undoubtedly possess. The case of Cincinnati offers indeed a warning and example; but the warning is against the sufferance of abuses until they have become intolerable, and the example is of mistaken methods producing disastrous consequences, which should be avoided by all other American communities.

AN AMERICAN PHILOSOPHER ABROAD. It is always a pleasure to receive the latest advices from the Theosophical Society. It is an organization surrounded with a delightful halo of mystery-a halo that grows in opaqueness as you appproach it, like one of Professor Sumner's free-trade arguments. The dictionaries and encyclopedias never are so unsatisfactory as when they get to defining theosophy, while the professional expounders of the system have not succeeded in bringing it within the appreciation of the masses. Such a publication as a Popular Theosophical Monthly has doubtless due to the fact that, for some reason sophy. But it is not entirely because of the mystery with which it is enshrouded that the Theo-

sophical Society is interesting to New-Yorkers. They take to it not only because it makes a strong appeal to their curiosity, but because its president, Colonel Olcott, is a fellow citizen. Some of them go so far as to speak of it as Colonel Olcott's society, and it is believed that these people are strong in the opinion that the French King who declared "I am the State" had less to fortify his claim than the Colonel would have if he exclaimed "I am the Theosophical Society."

Well, there are latest advices at hand from the society. They are to be found in a recent number of The Pall Mall Gazette. The president is now in London, is full of his " mission," and has lately been working a large and varied assortment of able miracles. The Gazette's article indicates that the Colonel has produced a profound impression upon the London mind. ceived account of the causes that led to the abandonment of "his professional career in the United States"? Did not a weird Mahatma, one of the race of devotees dwelling in the remote fastnesses of the Thibetan Himalayas, appear to him in a vision, indorsing Madame Blavatsky's teachings and presenting him with a lovely turban materialized "on the spot" "That turban," The Gazette testifies, "Colonel "Olcott carries about with him to this day; he " has it at the present moment, and it can be seen by the unbelieving, the outward and visible sign of the mysterious visit that completed his conversion." It is clearly impossible that Londoners should not be attracted to a man who is thus commended to them. The owner of a materialized turlan, manufactured for his special wear out of the vaguest protoplasm by a mystic spirit of the remote Himalayas, is not to be met with every day. And then the Colonel's miracles. They would appear to have filled many a trustful London heart with awe. That the miracles are genuine in every particular does not admit of a doubt, for The Gazette states that they are vouched for by Mr. Sinnett. The name of the man who vouches for Mr. Sinnett is not stated, but it is affirmed that Colonel Olcott himself modestly places the "number of his psycopathic treatments at 8,000 in thirteen months. During that period "he is said to have performed almost every cure "as recorded in Old or New Testament." London's Spurgeon has a world-wide reputation. and she can boast of scores of other great divines. But at the risk of disturbing the good feeling that now exists between England and America, we venture to assert that London cannot bring forward a clergyman who has made 8,000 psycopathic treatments in thirteen months. The simple truth is that the president of the Theosophical Society has beaten the

There is one peculiarity about the sketch which The Gazette prints of the Colonel's exploits in theosophy calculated to pain his admirers. There is something in the tone of the sketch that suggests levity and distrust, as if the editor declined to credit more than say 7,500 of the pyscopathic treatments. The reassuring thought is that the London masses can hardly share this light scepticism. There is certainly no evidence that they do. On the contrary, the Colonel must Yave inspired them with such an enthusiasm that they are fully persuaded the

next time the Thibetan Mahatmas hold a con- pected to entertain a dull and drowsy world vention he wilf be nominated to rule over them on the first ballot.

THE DECLINE OF THE PURITAN STOCK. Dr. John Ellis has just published a pamphlet entitled "Deterioration of the Puritan Stock, and its Causes," which contains matter for reflection. He gives official statistics for Massachusetts, covering the six years from 1876 to 1881 inclusive, which on their face appear to indicate that during that period the deaths exceeded the births among native Americans in that State by 29,796; whereas the planations of the most obvious situations are births exceeded the deaths among the foreign-born population by 87,824. As there is some confusion in the classification, however, Dr. Ellis thinks it not safe to infer from the statistics more than that "the foreign-born in-"habitants of Massachusetts, numbering less 'than one-fourth the population of the State, give birth to more than one-half of the children born in the State." This conclusion, if trustworthy, is sufficiently serious, and it remains to ascertain the causes of such a marked decline in the vitality of a once specially hardy and of his time. This is probably the true explanavigorous race. The question has, no doubt, often been discussed before, but it is still an open one, since none of the explanations thus far suggested appear to cover the ground. Dr. Ellis believes that tight dressing. luxury, indisposition to assume family cares, and impatience of the domestic life among the women, and intemperance among the men, are the principal causes of the apparent deterioration in the Puritan stock. As the foreign-born population drink more

whiskey and beer than the native-born, intemperance can hardly be accepted as the explanation. As tight dressing has never been confined to Massachusetts, in the first place, and, in the second place, is nowhere at present practised to anything like the extent that it was a quarter of a century ago, neither can that the world for material; there are new volumes evil be regarded as solving the problem. In fact, it is certain that women dress to-day much more sensibly than they ever did, and pay more regard to physiological laws. It is also true that the strain of life upon a large percentage of them is less, if we except the effeets of voluntary dissipation. But the chief difficulty consists in the obvious fact that the people of Massachusetts, generally speaking, live very much as the people of most of the other States live. They are certainly not more given to bad habits than their neighbors. They are certainly not behind the rest of the country in civilization, in sobriety, in ordered habits, in intelligence. Where is it that the causes of the decline referred to are to be sought, then? Climatic conditions will not afford the answer,

because the climate was the same when the Furitan stock was most vigorous. But the training of the young and the increasing ambition of girls may perhaps breed an indifference to or dislike of marriage, and thus encourage that dread of large families which whether in Massachusetts or in France, is always reflected in the vital statistics. The growth of such sentiments among the women of any community must sooner or later affect its increase. The tendency to cultivate the intellect exclusively also has mischievous results, and it would appear that Nature has in this way made it impossible to err far or long in that direction, since the consequence of such a policy is the rapid disappearance of the stock upon which such experiments are made. Reviewing all the facts and suggestions, it seems necessary to conclude that the main cause of the decline in the Puritan stock is really a change in the views of life held by women, and it can only be presumed that the new views are more influential in that State than elsewhere in the Union. This alone can account for the fact that a similar decline is not observable in other States.

NOVELS OF THE TIME.

The death of Charles Reade has been generally recognized in England as an irreparable loss to the literature of the time. The tributes to him in the London press have been generous and appreciative, and at the same time discriminating. Mr. Buchanan, impelled by a zealous friendship that impaired his literary judgment, rashly placed the dead author on a higher level than George Eliot and on the same plane with Thackeray and Dickens. The critics as a body have assigned to him his true place within the dividing line separating artistic and literary talent of a very high order from that supreme endowment of nature and mind known as genius. It may be that the man has been extolled at the expense of the literary artist, and this very naturally, since Mr. Reade had many of the characteristic traits of an Englishman, and these received sympathetic recognition. There was no disposition either to exaggerate his merits or to belittle his blemishes, but rather an intelligent effort to define his position with critical precision as a novelist who was lacking in imaginative power and hence could not rise to the highest level of creative genius, and yet was withal a thorough workman and an admirable artist, producing effects of the highest order.

Why then has his death been pronounced an irreparable loss ? The world is never so rich in original genius that it can easily spare any of it; but it ordinarily has a good working stock of literary talent, which is replenished about as fast as it is depleted. If Charles Reade did not have the supreme gift of creative imagination, which is always a law unto itself and commands the highest place in literature, why should his loss be lamented with such effusiveness and unanimity ? The explanation is furnished by the mournful reflections to which his death has given rise, upon the tendencies of the fictionwriting of the day. There is a general recognition of the fact that the great masters of modern fiction have passed away, and that there are none to replace them. The literature of the period is accounted valuable mainly for its informing qualities. The presses have never before been so busy; there are new books without number-many of them instructive and lending attractiveness to the science, politics and ethics of the day; but there are few, if any, books with sufficient imagination, or even literary art, to enable a practical and rather sordid generation to lose sight of its own serious work and monotonous round of pleasure. The Spectator expresses this idea when it plaintively asks, "if the men now fifty are never again till they are eighty, or dead, to be taken out of themselves by a book," and then assumes that for thirty years publishers must be content with studies of the old, with reprints such as now deluge the world," and " with such books of observation as travel and physical inquiry " and political watchfulness may yield." That there are marked signs of a decadence

in fiction-and in poetry and good literature as well-cannot be denied. The writers of the day instruct, but they do not refresh and entertain their readers, much less cause them to forget themselves and the little world of their own thoughts. As for the novelists, how meagre is the company that is pressing forward to take the places of the masters of modern fiction! Wilkie Collins and Mrs. Oliphant belong to the old-time circle, and will soon be passing away. They are not to be numbered with the younger generation of novelists who are ex-

during the next quarter-century. Among the new men are Blackmore, Hardy, Black and Norris, in England, not one of whom, as a vigorous or even bright story-teller, can be compared with Charles Reade, at his best, to say nothing of George Eliot, Dickens and Thackeray at their worst. The newer novels are either sketches and character-studies, or else are made up almost entirely of dialogue, more or less animated. They are recitals without action and dramatic fire. Plot there is little or none; analysis of motives for the plainest conduct and exnot wanting; and of literary art there is enough and to spare. But the novels of the time have lost the power of commanding the reader's attention, and making him forget the ills and worries or even the absorbing pleasures of life. The imagination is not touched. The sympathies are only languidly engaged. As The Spectator quaintly says: "Nobody gives us enchaining books-above all, enchaining fictions."

The living author must always serve as a

channel for the communication of the thought tion of the decadence of the modern art of fiction-writing. The analytical tendencies and scientific spirit of the present generation do not favor the development of imagination in literature. Even the children's books have become a never-ending round of journeys, to all the countries of the inhabitable earth, with railroad maps on the covers and itineraries in the appendix, and with cold lunches of geographical and scientific knowledge served at every station, and a tedious elderly person, generally a naturalist, to keep up an incessant chatter as the train speeds along. As the children fare, so do the elders. What a wise generation this one must turn out, if only a fraction of the knowledge imparted to it is retained! The book-makers have ransacked every country in without number of biography, travel and politics; histories are first abridged and then condensed into pocket manuals; scientific research fills a long book shelf of a popular library, and then compresses all that it knows into a series of primers; and so the work of informing a workaday world and a practical age goes on. The educated classes are either losing their poetic sensibilities, or else allow themselves no intervals for intellectual enjoyment and refreshment.

A man sought a divorce from his wife on the grounds that she would not pour out his coffee for him, that she made him enter the house by the back door, and that she hid away the butter from him. It would be interesting to ascertain that man's views of the estate of matrimony. A national divorce law would clearly be of no benefit to him. He had lived in this vale of tears some three score years and ten. Is there any Balm in Gilead for inners so utterly east away as he?

The Evening Post gravely informs its readers that the impossibility of nominating him (Mr. Blaine) suniversally recognized now." The Post neglected to add that "universally" as here used means as nany as three Tooley street tailors.

According to the agent for one of the ocean steamship lines, the spirit of speculation has now got into the negotiation of tickets for passage to Europe on the fast stenmers. Shrewd people sccure passages by these vessels and then dispose of them for premiums, in some cases large enough to pay their passage on slower boats. This is the theatre ticket business over again, but with a change of gircumstances; but as most people who go to Europe by the fast steamers can afford to pay the premium, there is not likely to be any widespread complaint. The agents say that they do not under any circumstances charge a premium themselves.

The exchanges at the various clearing houses last week indicated some improvement in the volume of business. Exclusive of New-York, where there appeared in comparison with the corresponding week last year an increase of 9.1 per cent, the aggregate at 23 other cities last week was \$241,239,274, against \$236,895,802 for the same week last year, a gain of 3.1 per cent. The increase, however, as at a few cities, \$5,400,000 at Philadelphia, or 11.6 per cent, and \$4,300,000 at Pittsburg, or 38.5 per cent, being the larger amounts. The proportionate gain was 60.8 per cent at Syracuse, and 15.2 per cent at Louisville. On the other hand, the transactions at Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New-Orleans, and Cincinnati fell a little behind those of the same week last year, as well as at eight other places.

PERSONAL.

Beginning on Thursday evening, Miss Kate Sanborn will deliver a course of four lectures in Cleve-land, Ohio.

The Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner has entered upon the thirty-seventh year of his pastorate of the Columbus Avenue Universalist Church, Boston. According to a writer in The Beacon (Boston), Mon

signor Capel last winter said he had never read Lothair, not caring to "see himself as others see him" in a novel. On Thursday evening the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Terhune, who is coming to Brooklyn, was read

and reluctantly accepted by the First (Congrega-tional) Church, Springfield, Mass. The University of North Dakota has called the Rev. Dr. W. M. Blackburn, of Cincinnati, to be its

president, and he has gone to the Red River Valley to "get the lay of the land" before deciding whether to accept or not. President Roberts gave the name of Bala Station to the present country terminus of the Schuylkill Valley Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad in honor of Bala, Merionethshire, Wales, from which place his first American ancestor took his wife, a Miss Pugh.

Talking once with General Sherman, the Rev. James Freeman Clarke said: "Oh, General, there is something I want to ask you; something I ought to "Well, what is it ?" inquired the General. "I don't know," said the other; "I can't think what it is, but I am sure there is something you know that I don't know, and I ought not to let se good an opportunity of asking it go by unimproved." But it did go by.

A letter of Von Moltke to the King of Denmark in 1821 has just been published. He was then a subientenant in the Danish army, and asked for leave to enter the Prussian army, where he would have better prospects of advancement; and he expressed the hope that the experience he would gain in the new field might enable him, later in life, to be of use to Denmark. The King granted his request and forty years later Von Moltke gave Denmark defeat and despoiled her of Schleswig-Holstein.

There was exhibited in Baltimore last week, acording to The Sun of that city, a photograph repreenting the seven brothers of the Elder family. descendants of William Elder, of Lancashire, England, who settled in 1720 in Frederick County, Md., where he acquired considerable property, on a part of which Mount St. Mary's College at Emmittsburg was subsequently built. These seven brothers, whose ages range from sixty-two to seventy-six years and apward, met all together for the first time in fifty years at Cincinnati in December last, on the occasion of the installation of

of the city departments. Washington, May 3.-Secretary Folger left Washington this evening for tieneva, N. Y. He will be gone about ten days.

WASHINGTON, May 3 .- The President will probably make a short visit to New-York next week.

THE DRAMA--MUSIC.

MR. WALLACK IN "SHE STOOPS TO CON-QUER."

Goldsmith's sturdy comedy, so strong in character, manners and style, and so bright and wholesome in humor and morals—notwithstanding a certain homely coarseness and a strong touch of farce still holds its place upon the stage and in the public regard, and seems is fresh as ever, although now it is advanced more than ten years into its second century. Last night Mr. Wallack revived it, and acted young Marlowe; and a numer ous and gay company viewed the proceedings with in-terest and received the performance with many marks of favor. The predominant characters in "She Stoops" are, we suppose, Miss Hardcastle, the mischievous but honesthearted girl, and her father, the hearty old country gentleman; but Marlows, in the hands of an accomplished median, may be made a brilliant exempification of the dashing town rake who, marred a little, but not vitiated by fashionable profligacy, retains the heart and the manners of a gentleman. The part is written in rather a stiff and formal vein, and it needs uncommonly vivacious spirits and adroit use of illustrative stage business to give it flexibility and vigorous movement. Mr. Wallack was always happy in it, and he is so still-though not as buoyant as of old nor at all points as prodigal of animal spirits. His apt assumption of timidity and enarrassment, the fegility of his illustrative ex pedients in Marlowe's first interview with Most Hardeastle, his airy impudence in the exit and his fine touch of sentiment when taking leave of the girl, at the explanation climax, were always shining attributes of a compact, definite, and brilliant performance; and at each of the points of their display, last night, be was recalled upon the scene with vociferous plaudits, Now, as often before, the ripe proficiency of the comedian suggested thought upon the wealth of thorough training, the costly experience, whereby dramatic faculty is matured and made capable of creating and sustaining a

Miss Moodic appeared as Mess Hardcastle and presented that well-defined character in strict acordance with ancient usage as to correctness. The personality of youth, however, was conspicuously absent, and at the climax of the girl's harmless deceit, the discovery of Marlowe's innate goodness, there was a painful lack of even the appearance of true feeling. It is not amiss to record this effort as tame and artificial. Mr. Howson presented Tony Lumphin, making him an agile country lout, but leaving the humor of the part dependent wholly upon the text and not infusing it into the impersonation. Mr. Gilbert was all himself as Old Havd-castle, and in the choleric scene, which includes the time-honored reference to the brass warming-pan, he aroused quite a turnuit of laughter. Diggory was wretchedly acted, with gross exaggeration, and, except for the respectable effort of Mme. Ponisi as Mrz. Hardranie, the rest of the party need not detain remark. A rich, old fashioned interior, set for the drawing-room of Hardcastle's house, evinced Mr. Goatcher's talent in color and Mr. Wallack's just and lavish taste in design. "She Stoops" will, no doubt, run till the end of Mr. Wallack's engagement. It had a most auspicious reception. "Mad am Piper," au American opera, by Woolsen Morse, is announced for May 12.

MME, HOPEKIRK'S CONCERT.

No player this season has given so much real pleasure to the lovers of planoforto music as Mme. Hopekirk. She has delighted the better class of music lovers by an exhibition of seriousness and devotion which is as rare as it is praise worthy, and whatever variety of judgment has been passed upon her playing, there has been but one opinion touching the excellence of her aims and the honesty of her efforts her alms and the honesty of her efforts.

Her last concert for this season, at Steinway Hall last
night, was attended by an andience of a indirable
character and good numbers. The programme was a
miscellaneous one, yet devoted to the extent of a third to the music of Chopin.

Thoroughness of technical equipment, though evident in
everything done, was not the most admirable element in
her playing. Her healthy sentiment and intelligence
were equally praiseworthy.

MR. AIKEN'S CONCERT.

Mr. George E. Aiken, who by keeping alive the English Glee Club has contributed a deal of pleasure to the lovers of glee singing, and therefore merited well at their hands, found his reward last night at the concert in Chickering Hall. The and. lence was a numerous one, of fine quality and highly appreciative of the music offered them. Mr. Aiken's helpers were the members of the Club headed by Miss Henrictte Beebe, the Stock Exchange Glee Club, of which Mr. Alken is conductor, Olce Club, of which Mr. Alken is conductor, and Mr. Richard Arnoid. The programme was in character like those of the too few glee evenings of the season, with the addition of two victo solos by Mr. Arnoid. The concert was correspondingly phosurable; there was a most cordial sympathy beween performers and listeners and Mr. Alken was made to appreciate how well he stands with that large portion of our public which finds cutertainment in light muste of conductant of the conducta

THEATRICAL MISCELLANY.

"Hazel Kirke," arrives at the People's Thea tre on May 12. This week "The Sliver King " will

'Lady Clare," acted by Wallack's Company, ill arrive at the Grand Opera House, May 12.

Messrs. Robson and Crane a c to succeed Mr.

It is made known that Miss Minnie Palmer, now in London, will sail from England on August 17, and appear in New-York on October 6, at the Fourteen is Street Theatre.

Mrs. Henderson's "Claire and the Forg -Master" will reach its seventy-fifth representation, this week, at Haverly's Theatre, Brooklyn, and the event will

"Blue-Beard," at the Bijon, will be presented on Tuesday evening, with the following east of parts: Blue-Beard, Jacques Kruger; Corporal Zong Zong, Arthur W. Tams; Ibraham, George Schiller; Selim, Lama Carson; O'Schacabae, Irene Perry; Ha-san, Pauline Hall; Sister Anne, Genevieve Reynolds: Fatima: Fanny Rice; Beda, Jesse Glassford; Fez, Mattle Fergasun; Said, Marie Mulle; Zef, Magste Arlington.

"Random Shot," adapted from the Ger-

man by J. N. Gottdold, will be produced at the New-York Comedy Theatre, this week with the following cast: Random Shot, J. N. Gotthold; Perelval Lester, Leshe Allen; Alfred Lester, J. E. Nagle, Jr.; Major Hannibal Wrangie, A. C. More-land; Michael Moran, W. L. Gleason; Mrs. Jalia Lester, Emma Pierre; Laurs, Madze Butler; Edith, May Gu-lagher; Miss Elvira Chester, Anate D. Ware; Belle Brunner, May Bardell; May Giover, Mary Bennett; Alice Semmerton, Joan Cravan. The east of Mr. Campbell's "Siberia," at the Grand Opera House, includes Atkins Lawrence, Hardis Vernon, Lawrence Eddinger, Charles Abbott, Charles B. Watte, Vining Wood, M. C. Daly, Arthur Gardner, Paul

Brower, Clarence Montaine, George F. Devere, jr., John Perry, Frank Arnold, Charles Warner, Charles Petit, Harry Eustaee, C. B. Hawkins, E. J. McCullough, Adele Belgarde, Emma Vaders, Frankle McClellan, Gertrude Johnson, Rebecca Alexander, Fanny Lloyd, Annie Evans and Alice Coleman.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Casino's summer roof-garden will be sened next Wednesday. It is promised that it shall pre ent a handsomer appearance than ever, and that a feat-re of it shall be floral exhibitions at regular times. The annual concert of the pupils of Signor

and Mme. La Villa will occur in Chickering Hall on May 14. The pupils will have the assistance of F. Harvey, J. M. Loretz, Jr., C. E. Le Barbier, L. R. Dressler, a chorus of women and the Allegri Club.

Mr. George E. Aiken, to whom our public is idebted for several gleeful evenings enjoyed this season will give a concert in Chickering Hall on Saturday even-ing, with the help of the English Gice Club.

Mme. Helen Hopekirk's last concert of this season will take place in Steinway Hall to-morrow ev ning. Readers of THE TRIBUNE do not need to be told that the keenest placasure which has come to lovers of planeforte music in this city this season has been contributed by this sterling young artist. She has shown an carnestness of purpose and a devotion to art which is all too rare among planists, and coupled it with an exhibition of many-sided intelligence and skill which has made her concerts instructive as well as entertaining.

NEW-YORK'S PARKS AS SUMMER RESORTS. Park Commissioner Crimmuns.-There is no reason why

Central Park should not be as healthy as any place on the island this summer, and there need be no more feat of malaria there. Since the last meeting of the Board we have begun the subsoil drainage there, and the \$20,000 appropriated will go far in that direction. When Bishop Elder, of Mississippi, the youngest but one the old drain-pipes were laid there was no record kept of of the brothers, and now in his sixty-fifth year, as Archbishop of Cincinnati. The photograph commemorative of that event, and of the remnon of all the brothers after the lapse of half a century, represents Archbishop Elder seated, as the central figure, in his robes and pallium, and on each side three of his brothers, the seven being now residents of five States of the Union. The only brother remaining in Maryland is Mr. Francis W. Elder, the oldest member of the family, formerly a merchant of Baltimore, but now occupying a position in one of the city departments. about which so much complaint has been made. Particular attention has been paid to all the lower parks thus year, and there have been liberal distributions of fertilisers among them. 'The whole surface of Tompkins Square has been spaded over and shade trees planted there. the lower parks 250 trees of healthy stock have been planted. They are mostly of the rock maple variety.